The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870. NUMBER 25.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not paid in advance $2,50 will be charged.

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2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
4 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	19 50	30 00
¼ colu'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 66	15 00	20 00	35 00
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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1nd-1y

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1nd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1nd-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street opposite Baptist Church. v1nd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1nd-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1nd-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1nd-1y

DR. I. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building. v1nd-1y.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAROYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1nd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1nd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & Bro, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1nd-1y

DR. JAMES S. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c. South West, corner Church and Road Sts. 4-1y

DR. GRUMBEEN & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts. 45-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

I. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1nd-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1nd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1nd-1y

S. WELSH, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1nd-1y

C. C. GRLEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1nd-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer; No. 55 Road street. v1nd-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1nd-1y

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly, Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1nd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1nd-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st, south of Church. v1nd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1nd-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1nd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1nd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1nd-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1nd-1y

J. L. WINNER'S Gallery of Art, over Butt's Drug Store, Road street. 5—1y.

I. O. O. F.—Achorse Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter, t 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. B'culpepper. Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright. Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—S. School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev M. H. Vaughan Rector.—Sunday School at 9 a. m. Services 10½ a. m., and 4½ p. m. Service in chapel for colored people at 8 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R. R. Overby,—Sunday services at 7½ o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m., Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achorse, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, B F Keaton; Register of Deeds, M B Culpepper; Surveyor, W-H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, C W Grandy, Jr, Hugh Kale, Benjamin Johnston.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Northampton and Halifax.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the counties of Pasquotank (Court held on 10th Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Elizabeth City,) Bertie, (Court held on 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Windsor,) Camden, (Court 12 Monday after first Monday in March and October) Chowan, (Court 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Edenton,) Currituck, (Court 14 Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Currituck C. H.,) Gates, (Court 4th Monday after the 1st in March and October—County seat Gatesville,) Hertford, Court 3rd Monday in March and October—County seat Winton,) Perquimans, (Court 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Hertford,) and Dare, (Court in June and January—County seat Roanoke Island,) Judge Hon. CHARLES C. POOL. Elizabeth City; Solicitor, Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Hertford.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Eliz City; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan. 20, 1 0.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

10-1y C. B. BROTHERS.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building, etc. SAMUEL T. MEADS.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

FRANK M. COOK, JEWELER,

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA,

Keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of the

FINEST JEWELRY.

Gold and silver and patent lever, lepine, and other

WATCHES,

Fob, vest, and guard chains, chatchains, keys, seals, charms, gold and silver pencils, silver spoons, breastpins, earrings, bracelets, cuff pins, etc. REPAIRING

of watches, clocks, musical boxes, accordeons, etc., done with promptness and despatch.

☞ Accordeons and Sewing Machines for sale, also repaired. 8-1y

RUFUS K. SPEED,

Life and Fire Insurance Agent, North America Mutual Life Insurance Co., 17 and 19 Warren St., New York. Capital $5,500,000. $1,350,000 on deposit with the State of New York for security of Registered Policies. All Policies *now issued* by the North America are registered free of charge to the Policy-holder. Every Registered Policy has upon its face the Seal of the State of New York, with a certificate that it is "Secured by Pledge of Public Stocks or Bonds and Mortgages," Registry makes the claim a certainty.

Farmers and Mechanics Life Insurance Co., 49 Wall St. New York. Young, Vigorous, Healthy. Issues all desirable forms of Policies at remarkably reasonable rates.

P. S. Mr. L. C. Dashiell will attend to my Insurance business during my absence this Winter.

Nov. 18th, 1870.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, &c., in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

T. T. WHITCOMB.

CASH DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., &c.

In the Shannon building, So. West cor. Main and Water Street.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

E. CITY, May 19, 1870-1y.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

36—1y.

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see. WILLIAM STEGER.

Road Street, Elizabeth City. 24-1y

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

May 26, 1870-tf.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

T. D. Pendleton, Proprietor.

This well-known house is located conveniently for the traveling public, being near the boat landing. Especial attention is aken to make guests comfortable. Charges moderate. t 22-1y

HENRY B. COLEMAN.

Practical Painter and Grainer. Also practical Paper Hanger.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. May 12, 1870. 1y.

Political.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union; the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans; and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did, after so protracted and devastating a war.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States minister in Paris was invoked in favor of North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence, and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government, and, as I am officialy informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany.

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed in Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France.

We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices, jointly with those of European Powers, in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European Powers. I ascertained, informally and unofficially, that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representation, although earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which could only result in injury to our true intrests, without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. This proclamation was followed py others, as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted, in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress.

In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, and of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties; and sequestration of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, so far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn, "in view," as it was said, "of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba" then "was;" which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power of Cuba; and we are obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights recured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the owner of the Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States for the owners of the sum of $19,702 50 in gold. Another, and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitrament during the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two Governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,740 09 in gold, which has since been paid by the imperial Government.

These recent examples show that the made which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Codgress and invite its action on the subject.

The long-deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the executive department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili, and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its objects.

The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity; and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not prabebly far distant when, in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped, in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish-Auerican States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the preeminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratigcation. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo a free port will be negotiated for by European nations, and the bay of Samana. A large commercial city will spring up to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak Power, numbering probably less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them?

The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It posesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine, and soil, of any of the West India islands. Its possession by us will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go for toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of rendezvous upon our very coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida.

San Domingo, with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousand of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands, and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence—each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery, as a measure of self-preservation, to retain their laborers.

San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools, and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages, in order to complete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open to us a still wider market for our own supply of these articles, will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be distinguished. With a balance of trade against us (including interest on bonds held by foreigners, and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands) equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the "Monroe doctrine;" it is a measure of national protection; it is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east, by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the product of our farms, shops, and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end its exterminating conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume, among nations.

In view of the importance of this question I earnestly urge upon congress early action, expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestions is, that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined, either by the action of the Senate upon the treaty, or the joint action of the two Houses of Congress upon resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, I might also say calamities, to flow from non acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican Government, in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American republics, and others are in progress.

The sense of Congress is desired, as early as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the commission on claims against Venezuela, as communnicated in my messages of March 16, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from the Government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob. The Government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to ratify its treaty obligations, so far as was able to do so. Unfortunately, the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreigners and restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North-Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East (where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders,) and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coasts of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

The ratification of the neutralization convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess; and thus a long-standing dispute between the two Governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the foty-ninth parallel, and that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent that the British occupation of the fort of the Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present I deem it important however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two Governments, and I submit herewith estimates of the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky mountains to the Georgian bay. It should now be, in like manner, marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that Government during the rebellion. The cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of any negligence, or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts, and the ownership of these several claims, on notice to the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and that the authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain.

It cannot be necessary to add, that whenever her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration, an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named in the convention (within three miles of parts of the British coast) it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain.

The imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole, or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in-shore fishing-grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this Government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath, touching the cargo and voyage, and inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found "preparing to fish" within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors, without license, or after the experation of the period named in the license granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnation have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom-houses, or to trade there except in the purchase of wood and water; and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by her Majesty's Government.

During the conferences which preceded the negotiation of the convention of 1818 the British commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from "the privilege of carrying on trade with any of his Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use;" and also that it should not be "lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fishery to have on board any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds. And any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned, and confiscated, with her cargo." This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article one, as it stands in the convention, was substituted.

If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the imperial Government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possible by made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada, and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their vessels on transatlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice.

During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated the natural right of the United States to the navigation of this river claiming that the act of the congress of Vienna, in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another Power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain.

If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just, when the population of States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only thirty-four hundred thousand, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production, and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier.

Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831 the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both Crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigations of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of national law, as highways of channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1856 the Paraguay was made free by treaty and in December, 1866, the emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says:

"It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may grumble or refusal upon strict law, but it equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises hardship in an extreme and harsh law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence, where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation, though about one half of the waters of Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States."

The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic sea board. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the sea board it affords cheaper food; to the nation, an increase in the annual surplus of wealth.

It is hoped that the Government of Great Britan will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan, for its revival. Our representatives to all these Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exist we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 15, 1870.

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ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

There can be no question of the fact that the farmers of this section of the South are beginning to take a more lively interest in agricultural and horticultural improvements. From all parts of this end of the District we are having good tidings of substantial and encouraging progress. Indeed we are satisfied that the agricultural spirit is being aroused, and the indications are that before ten years have elapsed the results will prove that so far as the *soil* products are concerned, the North will be thrown in the back ground. This fact not only shows that there is a recuperative spirit in our people—that they have the ability to overcome the difficulties caused by the ravages of the war, but it will yet be demonstrated that Eastern North Carolina is the "garden spot" of the United States.

But it is not in agriculture and horticulture alone that we note these evidences of progress. There is a spirit of manufacturing rising up and being developed. Mills and workshops are multiplying. The latest and best machinery is being introduced; skillful workmen are coming among us; immigration is encouraged; railroads are projected and will be built to shorten and quicken transportation and travel;—in a word there is being evinced a lively spirit of progress everywhere. We are on the highway of prosperity. "Onward" is our motto.

GOV. VANCE.

Under the caption of "The insult to the Nation," the New York *Sun*—an anti-Administration paper thus alludes to the new elected Senator from this State:

An examination of the war record of Gov. Vance, just elected Senator from North Carolina, shows that he was the most violent in declamation and acts of any civilian in North Carolina. A notion of his messages and speeches may be gathered from the following extract from a speech made to a rebel regiment en route to Lee's army, February, 1864:

"Boys fight till hell freezes over, and then fight on the ice; fight until you fill hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows:

In May, 1868, he said:

"If I have any consolation in the past, it is that I was zealous and faithful to the cause which my State commanded me to embrace."

In February, 1868, at Raleigh, N. C., in a speech in Tucker Hall, he said:

"When the Democratic party get possession of the State, they would make the condition of the Republicans worse than in Sodom and Gomorrah."

Vance was one of the ringleaders who were arrested in 1865, and was brought to Washington to be tried and hanged for his treason; but, in July, 1865, he was released by Andrew Johnson on an appeal by Gov. Holden. The effort to relieve him of his political disabilities failed last session.

A STROKE AT THE POOR.

A certain degree of impudence has a charm in it. Boldness is often admirable. Audacity frequently amuses while it astonishes. But there is a kind of bold, unblushing impudence, so far exceeding anything that we before conceived, that it almost takes one's breath away to witness it. Of this kind is IAGO stabbing RODRIGO at night, and exclaiming against killing men in the dark. And especially is this exhibited in the course of the Democrats in the Legislature in their attempt to virtually abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and yet claiming to be friends of the poor! By striking at the head of our system of popular and free Education they hope to compel its complete abandonment. Who suffers most should they succeed? Unquestionably the poor men of the State. Their only hope is in their children. An education is all they can give them. The present beneficent system makes this possible. The Democratic Legisature is covertly striking at every poor man by attempting to enact laws that must result in depriving him of what the people of the State decreed should be made sacred—the education of the children of the poor.

The "wise men" at Raleigh—the Democratic Legislators—are continuing to exhibit their folly and ignorance. If they would study the Constitution *more* and learn to gratify partisan spleen *less*, they would not be so apt to make themselves the laughing stock of the State and Nation.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has made an able and satisfactory report. He expresses gratification at being able to represent the country generally as being productive and prosperous to a high degree.

Our entire outside this week is taken up with the President's Message. It is a document that should be carefully read by all. It is plain, practical and statesmen-like, and gives general satisfaction. It cannot fail to find favor in every section of the country. Read it.

Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, has been nominated and confirmed as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

Gen. SCHENK has been appointed Minister to England. It is reported that he will accept.

The Hon. Bedford Brown died suddenly at his residence, in Caswell county, on Tuesday morning last. He retired Monday night perfectly well, but his servant entering his room on Tuesday morning found him speechless, and he expired a short time afterward. He was one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons.

OUR RAIL ROAD ENTERPRISES.

We are glad to learn that the friends of the Edenton and Suffolk Rail Road are pushing their enterprise forward with energy and zeal. It is a work in which we feel a deep interest, and it is one affecting the people of Eastern North Carolina generally. There should be no opposition to the enterprise, but on the other hand it should have the active co-operation not only of every man—every property holder along the line, but of every than in the District. They should aid it with subscriptions, aid it with their influence, and when questions affecting it are before them aid it *with their votes.*

In order to give our readers some idea of this road as well as some other rail-road enterprises in this District we quote the following extract from a recent letter to the Norfolk *Journal* on the subject:

We propose to run this road to Suffolk, and to connect with the Seaboard and Roanoke or the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, as may be hereafter determined. The line of this road will be forty-seven miles long. A careful examination shows that the grading is inconsiderable, and timber for cross-ties abundant, and of fine quality. Two thousand dollars a mile will prepare the road-bed for the iron. That sum we have already secured, by solvent subscriptions, along the line. The Williamston and Tarboro railroad that connects the Tar and Roanoke rivers, is thirty-two miles long, and will be completed within a few months. The iron is now being laid. This road will be extended to Jamesville, on the Roanoke, this spring, and ultimately to Plymouth.

The enterprising manager of the Land and Lumber company of Jamesville, Martin county, Mr. Francis Lightfoot, is now pressing with great energy the construction of their railroad from Jamesville to the town of Washington on the Pamlico river. We shall connect with these roads first at Jamesville by steamer, and when the road shall be extended, then at Plymouth.

The distance from Williamston to Jamesville is ten miles, and from Jamesville to Washington twenty miles. The railroad connection with the Roanoke, Chowan, Albemarle Sound and the Scuppernong, Alligator and Perquimans rivers, will give us the freight and travel of the lower part of Hertford, of Bertie, Martin, lower part of Halifax and Edgecombe, of Pitt, Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, Chowan and Gates counties.

Thus it will be seen that our people are beginning to take action upon the subject of rail-roads. The completion of the road from Edenton to Suffolk will place us within eighteen miles of a rail road. In other words, when this road is finished we will have but eighteen miles of railroad to build to place us in direct communication by rail with all the other points, as well as opening up for us another great outlet to the North, West and South. Is it any wonder we are interested, and can any one doubt that the road will be built?

New Books, Periodicals, &c.

OLD AND NEW for 1871 promises to be as good if not better than it has been for the year just ended. The publishers promise such additions as experience suggests and as the public favor makes possible. "Pink and White Tyranny," a popular sketch of life in our own time, by Mrs. Stowe, began in the August number and will be continued through Volume III. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of "Faith Gartney," "Hitherto," and "We Girls," will contribute a story. On the completion of Mrs. Whitney's Story, Mr. Hale's Serial Novel, "Ups and Downs," will be begun, to be published monthly. Miss Terry, Miss Sheridith, Miss Hale, Elise Polko, Prof. W. Loring, Rev. George Axford, and other popular writers, will furnish other stories. "The Examiner," which is the critical department of "Old and New," is the be cived, the fullest critical journal now published in America. Books to require reviews of new French, German, and English books, as well as those published in America. To all these reviews we believe, we give more space than any of the Reviews, so called. The "Record of Progress" is the only critical attempted in America of the steps of improvement made in the arrangement of homes in sanitary conditions; in the social condition of all classes; in co-operative industry, and the other efforts to improve the condition of laboring men; and, in general, in the advance of society. All new subscribers to "Old and New," for 1871, will receive the last three numbers of 1870 Free. Terms (payable in advance), $4.00 per annum; $2.00 for six months; Single numbers, 50 cents (mailed post-paid). Specimen number mailed, post-paid, on receipt of two 3-ct. stamps. Address "Old and New," Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in Harper's Magazine. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of Harper's is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which Harper's Magazine would not be an appreciated and highly-welcomed guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated, Harper's is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world. The subscription price is $4 a year. Address HARPER & BROTHER, New York.

GOODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January 1871 is on our table. The publisher has presented his patrons with an extra number of embellishments for this month. "Looking for the Eclipse," a steel-plate; a steel-plate title-page; a six-figure colored fashion-plate; handsome Berlin wool-work pattern, printed in a variety of colors; two beautiful wood-cuts, printed on tinted paper; and the best extension sheet of fashionable and useful designs ever published. A large supplement, containing instructions in guipure netting, is presented to the subscribers for 1871. It cannot be disputed but that this superb magazine improves with age. It is continually astonishing us with some new enterprise, some additional attraction. The beauty of its typography, its gems of literature, its fund of useful information, its artistic and elegant engravings and fashion-plates, cannot be surpassed, and the value of the articles given to each subscriber is perfectly astonishing.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—This is a splendid illustrated Weekly—a complete Pictorial History of the times. In referring to it the New York *Evening Post* says: It is the Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization," and the Boston *Traveller* says: "It is the best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collection of reading matter that are printed. Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country. Terms $4 a year. Address HARPER & BROTHERS.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—This is emphatically a repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction. It contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousand of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life. Terms $4 a year. *An Extra Copy of either the* Magazine, Weekly or Bazar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *with an extra copy.*

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The Legislature.

On the 3d in the Senate various bills were referred. A resolution declaratory of the sense of the people of North Carolina upon the subject of the Homestead, personal property exemption and the right of suffrage was adopted.——In the House the rules were suspended and the bill abolishing the office of Public Printer, was taken up and the Senate substitute for the House bill was adopted.

On the 5th in the Senate a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Currituck was introduced, and put upon its several readings.——In the House the committee on Privileges and Elections, reported on the late election in Hertford county, and recommended that Mr. Newsom be allowed to take his seat, the report of the committee was concurred in and Mr. Newsom came forward, was qualified and took his seat.

On the 6th in the Senate a memorial was presented from the executors of Gov. Worth, asking the State to assume certain claims now held by them against the United States, for occupancy of the Executive Mansion. Mr. Graham, from committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the charter of Elizabeth City. The committee considered some of the provisions of the bill contrary to the Bill of Rights and recommend a substitute; The substitute provides that no person shall be an elector in that city who is in arrears for town taxes, or who shall not have been ninety days resident in the municipality.——Nothing of importance in the House.

On the 7th in the Senate Mr. Mauney, from Committee on Printing, submitted an oral report from the joint committee on printing, stated that they have contracted with the *Sentinel* for the public printing at 75 cents per thousand ems for plain work, and $1.50 for rule and figure work, and 75 cents per token for press work. Propositions for binding has been accepted in only general terms.——In the House Mr. Darden introduced a resolution, that every member who has introduced a bill or resolution fixing *per diem* and mileage shall receive the amount his bill or resolution purposes, and no more or less. *Provided*, it does not exceed $5 *per diem* and 15 cents mileage. The Senate bill to amend an act entitled "an act for the incorporation of the town of Washington," ratified Jan. 18, 1847, passed its third reading. Mr. Hargrove asked permission in behalf of the Republican members to enter a protest against the passage of the bill, and to have the same entered upon the journals of the House.

On the 8th the time of both Houses occupied with local bills.

On the 9th in the Senate the bill to reduce the price of *per diem* and mileage was defeated. The bill requiring a 90 days residence to vote in the town of Wilmington was passed by a vote of 27 to 13.——In the House the bill to relieve Thomas F. Baxter, Sheriff of Currituck, from the penalties of the failure to pay over the taxes in the time prescribed by law passed its second reading. Mr. Strudwick of Orange offered the following:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On the 10th in the Senate the bill for the repeal of the act for the better securing of life or property was taken up and passed. The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the General Assembly to take a recess from the 22d of Dec. to the 11th of Jan. next.——In the House the time was occupied on various bills in reference to the *per diem* and mileage questions.

An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," says the husband, heaving a sigh, "she must have kicked like thunder to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they get ripe!" Thus do women take advantage of their natural protectors.

From Washington.

CONGRESS.

Congress convened on the 5th. Nearly all the Senators were in their places. After the usual formalities of the opening session, several bills and resolutions were introduced and laid on the table until the Standing Committees should be organized.——In the House of Representatives 173 members answered to the roll-call. Delegations were called from every State but Georgia. Of those called all were present, in whole or in part, except that of Arkansas. New members were sworn in from Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia. The President's Message was read and ordered to be printed, and the Treasury Report referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

On the 6th in the Senate several bills were introduced, including one to authorize the election of a delegate from the Indian Territory, and one looking to the repeal of the income tax.——In the House a large number of bills were introduced. Three of them related to the repeal of the income tax. Among the resolutions adopted was one directing the Census Committee to inquire into complaints of the inaccuracy of the late census, and one calling for the correspondence relating to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Resolutions were offered, and objected to, calling for information respecting the employment of troops at Montgomery, Ala., and elsewhere in the South, and one discharging the Reconstruction Committee forever. Those went over under the rule.

On the 7th in the Senate Mr. Conkling submitted a bill giving to the American and East India Telegraph Company the sole right, for twenty-one years, to lay a telegraph from the Pacific coast to Asia, the work to be bugun within one year and completed within three year, and the Navy Department to assist in making surveys and laying the cable.——In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Lynch for the gradual resumption of specie payments. This provides for the destruction of the present notes as they are received at the Teeasury, and the issue of new ones for disbursements, redeemable in specie after six months, national banks to redeem in the new notes, and duties to be paid in them as soon as redeemable in coin.

On the 8th in the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, to prevent assessments upon Government employes for political or other purposes. Any official allowing such assessment or employe paying it, is made liable to dismissal and a fine not exceeding $1,000. It also prohibits the giving of presents or gratuities to Government officials for anything done in connection with their official duties. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women.——In the House the most of the time was occupied in debating a bill abolishing the franking privilege.

On the 9th nothing of importance in the Senate.——The House was not in session. Neither House in session on the 10th.

Foreign War News.

From the papers of the 6th we learn that the Prussians have recaptured several places held by the French Army of the Loire, and on Sunday according to a Versailles dispatch, drove them into the forest of Orleans. The same night Gen. Paladines retired across the Loire to the left bank, evacuating Orleans under a threat of the Germans to bombard the place, and spiking the marine guns and destroying the powder. At midnight the Prussians reoccupied the City, Garibaldi was engaged all day on Saturday with Gen. Werder's Prussians, in the East, the result being in favor of the French, who were reported, by way of Lyons, to be pursuing the flying Germans. Gen. Manteuffel has occupied Rouen. A German Bishop denies the stories of the French prisoners being tempted to abandon their faith.

From the papers of the 7th a dispatch from the King of Prussia to the Queen, dated Versailles, midnight, Sunday, says that after a two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was mainly engaged, St. Jean, a suburb of Orleans, was captured, together with thirty guns and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens. A Tours telegram on the 5th inst., says Paris news by balloon had been received there to the 4th, consisting of official reports of the progress and results of Gen. Lucrot's movement. Thursday, the 1st inst., they state, was passed in burying the dead and aiding the wounded. On Friday morning, the Prussians attacked the French at Champigny, and in front of Villers, with great impetuosity, and, after seven hours' fighting, failed to carry the contested positions and retired leaving 15,000 to 20,000 dead and wounded on the field. On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne, and took up position without resistance. Among the French killed was one General.

From the paper of the 8th we learn that on the 5th, the right wing of the Army of the Loire successfully engaged the Prussians at Montargis, which is north of the Loire, and north-east of Orleans. The telegram of the 5th, received yesterday, say there is dissatisfaction with Gen. de Paladines for evacuating Orleans, and a commission of three has been charged wieh an inquiry into the matter, in order to give the General an opportunity for defense. Citizens and journalists are leaving Tours in apprehension of a Prussian attack. Other Tours dispatches say D'Aurelles de Paladines evacuated Orleans with 200,000 men and 500 cannon. The Government wished him to receive the Prussians attack in the town, but they yielded to his claim that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost without effecting anything.

From the papers of the 9th we learn that the King of Wutemburg has concurred in the proposal that King William should assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The Italian Parliament was opened on Monday by the King, who said in his speech that with Rome for the capital the edifice begun by Charles Albert would be crowned, and the freedom of Italy secured. With regard to the Pope, he said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious officers and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world. With regard to the Spanish Crown, he said a sister nation had invited his son to rule over her destinies, and he rejoiced in the great honor conferred on his dynasty—A railway collision occurred on Monday near London, by which five persons were killed and many others injured fatally—The Prussian King telegraphs from Versailles Dec. 5, to Berlin, the capture of Orleans, and the successes of the German Army about Rouren. The capture of Orleans was announced to the Parisians by the Germans under a flag of truce. A later telegram from Versailles says the French lost 10,000 in prisoners and seventy-seven cannon in the battles near Orleans, together with four gun-boats on the Loire—The general tenor of the Russian dispatches to Vienna, Florence, Tours and Constantinople, is that the granting of the Russian demand is essential to the peace of Europe.

From the papers of the 10th we learn that Count Bismarck grows impatient of the delay in voting on the new German Constitution, and says it is working mischief. He will treat the fate of the treaties as a Cabinet question.

Advices from Paris by balloon to the 8th inst. have been received in Tours. Nothing of importance, in a military sense, had occurred since the 3d.

From the papers of the 12th we learn that rumors of negotiations for an armistice prevail in London. Riots are reported to have occured in Berlin on account of the calling out of the married men of the Landwehr. The Prussian Government has informed the Grand Duke of Luxemburg that as he has allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia will no longer respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, nor be bound by the treaty of 1867.

The Tours branch of the Government has gone to Bordeaux, in apprehension of a "raid" by the Germans. M. Gambetta has gone to the Army of the Loire, now divided into two commands, with the "supreme object" of reaching Paris. Gen. Bourbaki, by decree, is placed in command of the First Army, and Gen. Chauzay to that of the Second Army. King William telegraphed to the Queen, on the 8th, that there was severe fighting near Maing, on the Loire, on the 7th; that more resistance is expected there, and that one gun, several *mitrailleuses* and 150 prisoners were taken. Gen. Chauzay, commanding one division of the Army of the Loire, states that the Prussians, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg, made an attack all along his lines on Thursday night and Friday. After an all-night fight, chiefly in the vicinity of Beaugency, the French succeeded in routing the enemy, driving them beyond Gradde Chartre. A London dispatch, of the 8th, states that Englishmen arriving there from Havre report that the Germans were marching on the city, and were expected hourly to invest it; and a Havre dispatch, of the 7th, gives the same information. The French Government have hurried off iron-clads to protect the city.

General Summary.

A baby show was one of the principal features of a Congregational Church bazaar at Chicago last week.

Trenton N. J., has a ghost that has changed its appearance from a dog to a man several times in one night.

The colored people of Jeffersonville, Ind., have four churches and three benevolent societies.

A young woman died suddenly in a ball-room at Springfield, Ohio, last week, from the effects of tight lacing.

The new census returns give Baltimore a population of 183,375. Of this number 133,404 are females, and 149,671 males.

The will of the late Stephen D. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths $100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

Brentnail Labin, Postmaster at Barrington, R. I., left home with $1.000 about two weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. He is supposed to have met with foul play.

Several prominent business men of Burlington, Vt., have lately been kept in a constant state of fear by the almost daily receipt of letters threatening to burn their houses.

An Ohio youth who desired to wed the object of his affections, had an interview with her parental ancestor, in which he stated, that although he had no wealth worth speaking of, yet he was "chuck full of day's work." He got the girl.

Josiah Kline, Esq., from Columbia county, Pa., has bought one hundred and seventy-three and half acres of land in Madison county, upper Rapidan district, from Mr. A. C. Erhart. Mr. Kline is ready with his family, and takes immediate possession.

A Miss Isabelia Smith, who claimed that she had been injured in her feelings to the extent of $20,000 through the failure of one John T. Campbell to marry her, was awarded a sum of $18,000 last week by a jury at Waverley, Iowa.

A Mrs. Flower, of Topeka, is a candidate for the office of engrossing clerk of the Kansas Legislature. She has twice [illegible] of the House, and the probability is that she will "bloom" there for another session.

A lady, who has resided for several years at Philadelphia in rather straightened circumstances, was last week, made happy by the discovery of a diamond breast-pin worth over $4,000 in a box of old jewels, which had at one time been in the possession of her father. She had it for ten years without knowing its value.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair, and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions purify your blood and invigorate your system by taking Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose, nor as a remedy for "Liver Complaint," or "Billiousness," and "Constipation of the Bowels." Sold by druggists Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The novel spectacle of a woman presenting her grown-up son as a witness in a suit for a divorce from his father, was lately witnessed in the Superior Court, at Chicago. The woman declared that she had endured life with a savage for a quarter of a century, but now that her children were grown up, and able to protect her, she could endure it no longer, and was resolved to have the knot untied.

During a violent wind-storm on Monday several unfinished houses in St. Louis were wholy or partially blown down, involving considerable loss. Fences and chimneys inumerable were blown down. A portion of the west wall of a four-story stone-front building, on the corner of Vine and Front streets, Cincinnati, was blown down on Monday night. No person was injured.

Wise Legislators—the members who introduced bills to regulate the salaries of the Governor, the Treasurer, the Supreme and Superior Court Judges. The salaries of these gentleman have been fixed and cannot be *lowered* by the present Legislature. A nice set of fellows to make laws, that do not know what the present laws provide. If all the intelligence, wealth and respectability of the so called Democratic party is in the Legislature, God help the party!—*Standard.*

The bill authorizing the joint committee on printing to contract for the printing at "reasonable prices" passed the House Saturday last. The committee is not *limited* nor is the contract to be submitted to the Legislature for its sanction. The Republican Legislature prescribed the price for printing, but the Democratic Legislature will not prescribe prices, neither does it limit the committe. Whatever amount the committee agrees to pay, that amount the Treasurer will be compelled to pay. Out upon such economy!—*Standard.*

Among the treatures in the vaults of the Treasury Department at Washiugton is a large bottle of otto of roses, presented to President Van Buren by the Inman of Siam and valued at $800.

The President has determined that the Ku-Klux in Kentucky shall be punished. The names of a large number of men in the State, especially in the central part, are known, and troops are to be sent immediately to aid the civil officers in making the arrests.

The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, which met in Greensboro on the 23d ult, had a very harmonious session, and got through a good deal of work pertaining to the good of the church in the bonds of the Conference. The Conference adjourned on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, after reading out the list of appointments for the ensuing year. The next session of the Conference wil be held in Charlotte.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the income from the Mormon church property, held by Brigham Young as trustee, is taxable; the points raised by Mr. Young, that it consisted of voluntary contributions, and that it was held as common property by more than five persons, and therefore exempt, being overuled. The penalties of excommunication and other punishments for non-payment of tithes were held to destroy their character as voluntary contributions. The Collector of Internal Revenue in Utah has been directed to collect the tax at once, without the penalty which was added for non-payment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. T. WHITE

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE IN THE COURT-HOUSE

On Friday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. Subject: The Law that Governs the Spiritual Phenomena of the present and all former ages. Admission 25 cents. Tickets will be obtained at the door.

☞ Ladies Specially Invited.

NOTICE.

The office of the Superior Court Clerk of Currituck County was broken open on Sunday night, December 11, 1870, and the following notes abstracted therefrom, to wit.

Samuel Squires, $9,88, Aug. 29, 1860; S. P. Wilson's, $24.17, Jan. 1, 1862; Ditto, $37,39, Jan. 1, 1861; Wm. A. Parker, $4.00, Feb. 2, 1861; Ditto, $16.00, Jan. 1, 1861; H. E. Baxter, $120.84, June 10, 1861; R. D. Owens, $36, 61, Jan. 1, 1859; J. R. H. O'Neals, $4.22, May, 14, 1861; T. B. Harrison, $61. 34, Aug. 21, 1861; credit $33.40, July, 20, 1866; W. H. Neal, $17.00, Jan. 1, 1862; Franklin Jarvis, $4. 13, Jan. 23, 1854; I. C. Fisher. $30,03, Sept. 23, 1862; C. L. Hobbs and W. H. O'Neal $20.00, Aug. 2, 1865; E. W. Woodhouse, $125. 00, Jan. 1, 1861; credit, $50.00, Feb. 26, 1861; Francis O'Neal, $1090.74, Jan. 1, 1858, credit, $550.00, May, 23, 1859 and $67.00, Dec. 23, 1862; Certificate of Confederate Bond for the Estate of Nathan O'Neal, $300,00, Jno. Perkins and J. W. Baxter's note, $364,20, Aug. 28, 1857, credit $54.00, March 2, 1858, $40,00, Feb. 19, 1859, and $40.00 Feb 9, 1860; Amelia Morse's note $109.35; June 26, 1868; Ashley Owens, $20.00, June 16, 1860; C. L. Dozier's $100.00, Jan. 1, 1859; Stephen Archer and Jno. A. Mala's note, $22.05, Jan. 4, 1860; Lorey Jarvis, $14.60, April 16, 1861; E. B. Midyett, $5,59, April 16, 1861; E. H. Walker's $6.00, Jan. 1, 1865; Peter D. Forbes, $85.00 Nov. 6, 1859, credit $15, Nov. 7, 1859; M. M. Morse, $50.00, Nov. 6, 1859, credit $25, Nov. 7, 1859; S. E. Doxey, $90.00 Nov. 6, 1859, credit $50, Nov. 8, 1859; John H. Ackiss, $100.00, Nov. 6, 1859; Wm. A. Crocker, $50.00 Nov. 4, 1859; Hez., Owens and Alex. Owens, $15,00, Jan. 1, 1863: H. G. Gallop, $15,00, Jan. 1, 1863, H. G. Gallop, $20.00 Jan. 1, 1860; H. G. Gallop, $25.00, Jan. 1, 1863; I. C. Fisher's Constable receipt, $7.50, Jan. 1, 1861; T. B. Harrison and others, $50.00, Jan. 1, 1860; Sally Harrison's note, $52,00, Jan. 1, 1864; Alex. Owens and others, $37.50, Jan. 1, 1860; T. B. Harrison and others, $46.50, Jan. 1, 1861; Alex. Owens and others, $60.00, Jan. 1, 1862; Confederate Bills of $100,00, each; John Smith's note, $4.69, Dec. 6, 1850, James Owens, $4.13, Jan. 1, 1857; E. F. Cowell, $24.85, March, 16, 1861; W. F. Humphrie's $81,44, Jan. 1, 1861; J. F. Cowell, $94.53, Jan. 1, 1861, W. F. and T. C. Humphrey's note, $30.00 Jan. 1, 1862; Wm. F. Humphrey's and T. C. Humphrey's note, $10.92, Sept. 1, 1861; J. B. Jones, $15.81, Jan. 1, 1851: P. H. Whitehurst, $21.75, Jan. 13, 1861; Rhoda Fanshaw, $25. 45, Jan. 1, 1861, Ditto, $40,67, Jan. 1, 1862; Jno. P. Jordan's note, $50.00 Nov. 10, 1859, credit, $20.00, Nov. 10, 1860; J. J. Lindsey, $25.40, Jan. 1, 1862; J. P. Jordan, $15,00, Feb. 1, 1861; John V. Doxey's note, for 7.50, Aug. 27, 1860; D. McD. Lindsey, June 10, 1861; F. A. Jarvis, for 121.96, Jan. 4, 1861; W. B. Tatum's note, for 62.18, Jan. 1, 1861, credit for 1.64, Aug. 24, 1861; Benj. Grey's note, for 16,13, Jan, 1, 1861; Willonghby Mc Bride's note, for 6,60, June 10, 1861; John Fanshaw's note, for 5,62, April 23, 1864; T C Mercer; for 26,70, Feb, 24, 1862; H G Owens, for 21,50, Nov, 26, 1861; Benj. McHorney, for 30,00, Aug, 21, 1861; H H Divers Constable receipt, for 10,00, Jan, 18, 1861; E, St, Clair, Marshall's receipt, for 16,63 Nov, 29, 1863; J B Jone's note, 20,55, Jan, 1, 1857; Edward Taylor's note, for 10,00 Jan, 1, 1842; Judgment against Henry Beasley, for 1,51, Jan, 1, 1851; Amos Cooper's note, for 8,00 June 1, 1843; Edw'd Tyler, for 5,07, Aug, 13, 1842; John Gregg's note, for 15,00, Nov, 26, 1845; Certificate of Deposit at Treasurers office, Confederate States, of Free School, Currituck county, for 1300,00 March 8, 1864; W G Wilson's receipt for funding same, for 67,85, March 3, 1875; Bonfederate money belonging to the same, 55,00, T C Murcer note for 45 00 January 17, 1860.

The above particularly enumerated notes, &c., are the property of the Estate of the late Jos S Dey, and all the notes payable to A O Dey, as Administrator of Joseph S Dey, dec'd and to A O Dey, individually,

All persons are hereby fore-warned not to purchase nor pay the same, as payment has been stopped. One deed from Jas Williams to A O Dey and deed from Sam'l Ferebee to A O Dey,

A. O. DEY.

25-4t,

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

A farm containing 175 acres situated in Camden county, 2½ miles from D, S, Canal and three miles from South Mills, There is about 150 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, the balance in high woodland with a large amount of Oak, Pine and other timber sufficient for farm use, The land is well adapted to corn, wheat, cotton, &c,

It is considered by all that know it to be the finest chance for an investment of any farm in this section of the State,

Price $3000,00 one half cash balance in one year with interest at six per cent.

For further particulars address this Office or

J. E. RADFORD,
Rose Dale, N. C.

25-4t.

NOTICE! SALE!

Will be sold at the residence of the late William Badham, Sr., on 28th inst., the house-hold and kitchen furniture.

Also the law library of the late John B. Badham. Catalogue will be furnished on application. Terms made known on day of sale.

W. BADHAM,
Atty.

Edenton, Dec. 15, 1870-2t.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court.
Bertie County. }

W. L. Askew Executor of W. T Sharrack,
vs
Thomas E. Hardy and others.
Petition to make real esate assets.

It appearing to the Court that Wm. A. Hardy, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at the Courthouse in the town of Windsor, N. C., on the third Thursday in January, 1871, to answer said plaintiffs complaint. Witness William. P. Gurley Clerk of the Superior Court, at office in Windsor the 5th day of December A. D. 1870.

WILLIAM P. GURLEY.
S. C. C.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

NEATLY, CHRAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT to all Yearly Subscribers to Appleton's Journal, published Weekly. Two Months Subscription Gratis. The Months of November and December, 1870, given gratis to all subscribers remitting $4. for the year 1871.

Any one desirous of making a trial of the Journal to see whether they like it, can have it for Two Months on remitting us Fifty Cents.

Picturesque America, consisting of splendidly executed views of American Scenery, commenced in November. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

GEN. ROBT. E. LEE'S LIFE. Nearly ready for publication, the Biography of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, by John Esten Cooke, author of "Life of Stonewall Jackson," "Wearing the Grey," etc. 1 vol., 8 vo., 500 pages, Illustrated. To be sold by subscription. Agents Wanted. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

MASONIC BOOKS. Agents wanted. Send for Circulars. Address Masonic Pub. Co., 432 Broome St., New York.

HOLIDAY JOURNAL FOR 1870. Containes a Christmas Story, Splendid Plays, Magic Sports, &c.; 48 pages; illustrated. Sent FREE on receipt of one stamp for postage. Address ADAMS & CO., Publishers, Boston.

The Best Paper,
AND THE
Best Inducements!

This Quarter's 13 Numbers Sent Free to all subscribing, before Dec. 25, 1870, for next year's Fifty-Two Numbers of

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

The Great Illustrated Rural and Family Weekly, for Town and Country.

The Rural, now in its 21st year, is not only the largest, best and cheapest, but by far the largest-circulating Journal of its class in the world! National in character, ably edited, superbly illustrated and printed, it is the

BEST AMERICAN WEEKLY!

It is the Standard Authority on all branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. As a Literary and Family paper it is a favorite in many of the best families all over the Union, Canada, &c. Indeed, Moore's Rural *has no Rival in its Sphere*, and is the largest illustrated journal on the Continent—each number containing sixteen five-column pages, (double the size of most papers of its class.) It is THE paper for the East, West, North and South.

TERMS, INDUCEMENTS, &C.

TERMS—$3 a year of 52 Numbers, and only $2.50 in clubs of Ten. This Quarter's 13 Numbers sent Free, as offered above. Our club inducements for 1871 are unprecedented. Specimens, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all forming clubs,—and we want a live club-agent in every town. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, 41 Park Row, New York.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST

AN EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY.

Now is the eleventh year, publishes sermons, a serial story for the family, a new children's story every week, chats with the little folks, editorials by the best Methodist writers and others, Foreign and Domestic correspondence, full departments of religious and secular intelligence. Price $2.50 a year. Liberal premiums or cash commissions to canvassers. Subscriptions commence at any time. For specimen, enclose a two cent stamp to prepay postage. Address THE METHODIST,
114 Nassau St., N. Y.

SHORT HAND.

150 words in a minute. Send stamp to
J. A. GRAY, P. O. Box 4547, New York.

DON'T WASTE TIME AND LABOR BY using up an old Axe. Send $1.50 to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa., and they will send a tip-top Axe, Expressage paid. Half a day lost in grinding will thus be saved.

FUR HATS, Fatigue and Parade Caps, Belts, &c., of various styles at the old manufactory, 143 Grand St., N. Y. Established 1836. Send for circulars.

CAIRNS & BRO., Successors to H. T. GRATACAP.

SAFE LIGHT FOR OUR HOMES

NON-EXPLOSIVE METALIC
KEROSENE L

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

Municipal Election: Monday, Jan. 2, '71.

Republican Ticket.

FOR MAYOR:
GEORGE W. COBB.

For Commissioners:

WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM G. POOL, MANUEL DAVIS. | CHARLES GUIRKIN, MILES COMMANDER,

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:
Notice.
Court Notice.
Sale Notice.
Farms for sale.
Notice! Notice!!

Local and Personal.

☞ Lt. J. M. FOOTE is in town.

☞ Several new properties are advertised for sale in this issue of our paper.

☞ There will be *fifty-three* Sundays in 1871. It will *begin* and *end* on Sunday. An unusual occurrence.

☞ The Corn and Cotton crops are beginning to move more rapidly. The prices, however, continue low.

☞ Dr. T. WHITE will deliver a Lecture in the Court House on to-morrow (Friday) evening. See his announcement in another column.

☞ The growing business of Elizabeth City demands that our mail facilities be increased. We intend to keep on agitating this subject until it is remedied.

☞ There is a fine opening here for a Glass Manufactory. Our Sand has been tested and pronounced of a superior quality. There is a large amount of it here.

☞ Last week and this we have been sending out bills, all of which we trust will be responded to by New Years. If any errors have been made they will be cheerfully corrected.

☞ One of our exchanges publishes under the head of "news," a whole chapter from the Bible! He must think his subscribers do not read the "good Book."

☞ Don't suffer your hair to fall off when a bottle or two of NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will check it. Splendidly perfumed and as clear as crystal. All wide awake druggists sell it. See advertisement.

☞ We learn that the "hands" at Raleigh are still tinkering at our City Charter. That several improvements could be made we admit, but we fear there is a disposition manifested to pull down rather than build up.

☞ If "A Young Friend" will send us her real name—not for publication but to satisfy us that we are not imposed on—we will publish the stanzas sent us. We cannot depart from our rule of paying no attention to all anonymous communications sent us.

☞ We can supply either of the following periodicals for 1871 at a little lower than Publishers prices, to wit: Lickett's Living Age, Every Saturday, Lippincott's Magazine, The Galaxy, The Phrenological Journal, Harper's Weekly, Health and Home, The American Agriculturist, The Semi Weekly Tribune, The Lady's Friend and Arthur's Home Magazine.

☞ In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Republican Convention held in this place the Chairman has appointed the following named gentlemen a committee for Elizabeth City for the ensuing year, viz: C. W. GRANDY, Jr., Chairman, GEO. D. POOL, B. F. KEATON, C. W. SMITH and BENONI JAMES. They are all good men.

☞ There seems to be many different ways of defining and understanding the phrase "newspaper patronage," and as a party interested in a correct definition of the same, we give the following disquisition on the subject by one who knows whereof he speaks. It may serve, perhaps, as a mirror in which certain parties may be able to "see themselves as others see them."

Many long and dreary years in the publishing business has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition or are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in, subscribes for a paper, pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with a proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, and he reaps the advantage thereof. This is patronage.

Another man asks you to send him the paper, and goes off without saying a word about the pay. Time passes on, you are in need of money and ask him to pay the sum he owes you. He flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped. This is called patronage.

One man brings in a fifty cent advertisement and wants a two dollar puff thrown in, and when you decline, he goes off mad. Even this is called patronage.

Another man don't take your paper. It is too high priced; but he borrows and reads it regularly, and that could be called newspaper patronage.

One man likes your paper, he takes a copy, pays for it, and gets his friends to do the same; he is not always grumbling to you or others, but has a friendly word. If an accident occurs in his section he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.

One hands you a marriage or other notice and asks for extra copies containing it; and when you ask him to pay for the papers, he looks surprised: "You surely don't take pay for such small matters?" This is called newspaper patronage.

One (it is good to see such) comes in and says: "The year for which I paid is about to expire; I want to pay for another." He does so and retires. This is newspaper patronage.

It will be seen by the above that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life of the newspaper, there are other kind more fatal to its health and circulation than the coils of a boa-constrictor are to the luckless prey he patronizes.

☞ Among the Northern arrivals since our last we notice EDWARD V. PRESTON and lady, from Hartford, Ct., and S. S. FOWLER and lady, from Fowlersville, Pa.

☞ The "Feast" gotten up by the Ladies of the Episcopal Church has been a success. Enterprizes engineered by the ladies—God bless them—seldom fail.

☞ The office of the Superior Clerk of Currituck was entered on the night of the 11th inst. and a large number of valuable papers abstracted. See advertisement.

☞ The young Ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church are canvassing to raise furniture etc., for the Parsonage. We are glad to learn that they are meeting with encouraging success.

☞ We learn that JOHN BEASLY, of Plymouth, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the morning of the 28th ult. He had been afflicted with fits of insanity for the past twelve months. He was about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

☞ We learn from the Norfolk *Journal* that on the morning of the 9th inst., JOSEPH M. WALTERS, proprietor of the National Hotel in that city committed suicide, near that place, by shooting himself through the head. Financial embarrassments from speculation are said to be the cause. Many of our readers were well acquainted with Mr. WALTERS.

☞ We are hardly prepared to answer our South Mills correspondent as we are not familiar with the Japan Clover. But we have faith in the Red Clover. We have seen it tested here and that successfully. As a fertilizer or for pasture and hay it can be cultivated with great profit. The land should have a light coat of lime before sowing it.

☞ The regular session of our Superior Court opened here on Monday, and from present indications will continue during the week. There was a pretty full attendance. Several Commonwealth cases have already been disposed of and we learn that there are some important civil suits for trial. We see an increased disposition, both on the part of the officers and the jurors, to enforce the penalties of the law on all offenders, especially those proven guilty of larceny. The example being made in this District must result in checking this class of offences.

☞ WHITCOMB the Grocer has just received
Another large and handsome stock;
He keeps right on Main and Water streets,
Just opposite the City dock.

Of Buckwheat, flour, apples fine
Corned beef, Butter, fish and cheese
In fact everything to suit the times
And make his customers pleased.

So come down and don't forget,
WHITCOMB on the water,
And bring your cotton and corn along,
For we always like to Barter.

I've just written this in simple rhymes
So don't forget its teaching,
For all that I have said to you
Is just as sure as preaching.

☞ Our Greensboro correspondent will accept our acknowledgements. In his endorsement of the NORTH CAROLINIAN he but expresses the common sentiment of the great mass who welcome it to their firesides. Believing that the duty of the press is to be fair, earnest, temperate and sincere—not to be angry with persons who differ from us, or libel men wantonly when we feel prompted, to patronwork in our own way. Instead of following the wake of quite too many of our partizan journals by indulging in their mockery of wrath, their comedy inective, their parade of anger, and denunciation, we have elected to cultivate kindness and candor and to practice truth and courtesy. They are laughed at, some of them despised, and all of them neutralize the influence the newspaper should exert. Because of its circulation it has the power—may does drop the same thought into thousands of minds at the same moment, and in the language of DE BOUCHEVILLE it is "an adviser who does not require to be sought, but comes every week." Hence the need of its conductors aiming to make those who read it wiser and better and happier.

Judge Goldwaite, Democrat, was elected U. S. States Senator from Alabama, on Tuesday week.

Senator Robertson, Republican was reelected U. S. Senator from South Carolina on Tuesday week.

A young lady named Kitty Underwood, residing at Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been elected by the votes of the inhabitants to be the handsomest girl in that city.

Benjamin Goodman, former Postmaster at Williamston, Martin County, was convicted in the United States Court of mail robbery. The case was so plain that he confessed, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 14 years.

The Savannah *Republican* is authority for the statement that Senator Cameron has been so "struck with the life, progress and energy" of Georgia that he has resolved to add five millions to the banking capital of Savannah.

The Weldon *News* says it will be remembered that some two weeks ago Mr. WM. R. SMITH, of Scotland Neck, had his gin house destroyed, together with some sixty bales of Cotton. We learn that Mr. Smith has already had another gin house erected upon his place, which is now in operation.

Peter E. Smith, of Scotland Neck—one of the most ingenious men in the State—has recently obtained a patent for a sulky plow of his invention. We learn that it is a decided improvement upon any of the sulky plows ever introduced in this section.—*Weldon News.*

Gen. Halleck has been ordered to make such disposition of the troops now in Georgia as may be necessary to preserve the peace at the approaching elections. The Governor of Georgia, who is now in Washington, has no knowledge of any additional troops having been ordered to Georgia, and is of opinion that the State authorities will not need them.

Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, who was elected to the United States Senate, but was not admitted, has just written a letter, in which he says that he can have no sympathy with the Democratic Party, and that he shall continue to look to the administration of President Grant for the wise, faithful economical, peaceful conduct of our public affairs. He acknowledges gratefully that since Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency the country has grown and prospered, its revenues increased, the public debt decreased, the public securities improved in value, and wide spread peace blessed the land.

DEATHS.

MORTON.—At Currituck, C. H., Nov 21st LIZZIE MARION, youngest daughter of Dr. E. and Elizabeth Morton; aged 15 years and 1 day.

That which we call the tearing from our midst of the young and beautiful, is only the loosing of the silver cord, that the pure spirit, freed from its clay tenement, may return unto God who gave it.

NICHOLSON—At Belvidere N. C., on the morning of the 11th inst., at the residence of her husband, ELLEN M. NICHOLSON, a member of the Religious Society of Friends, and a minister of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

[We made the acquaintance of the deceased about a year ago. We were impressed with her amiable disposition and the christain virtues characterizing her every day life. No person was more highly esteemed in her neighborhood and all will miss her. Their loss is her eternal gain.]—ED. NORTH CAROLINIAN.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T D PENDLETON, Pro'r.

Chas. J. Kirr, Norfolk; Jas. H. Walker, Willey Riddick, Gates; Thos. Gilliam, Hertford; O. S. Wood, Hertford; J. W. Mullen, Hertford; Dr. R. C. Jinkins Hertford; R. H. Leigh, Col. McLinsley, Currituck; John Worrick, Col. W. B. Rogers, Norfolk;

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

CORRECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Bacon—Hams,	33
Sides,	19 @ 20
Shoulders,	18
Lard,	17
Beeswax,	18 @ 20
Butter—Goshen,	20 @ 22
Country,	25 @ 30
Common,	15 @ 20
Chickens,	25 @ 30
Coal—Cumberland,	2,50
Anthracite,	2,50 @ 3,00
Coffee—Rio,	60
Laguayra,	25
Java,	40 @ 50
Mocha,	2,00
Candles—Sperm,	40 @ 45
Adamantine,	15c @ 16
Star,	14c @ 15
Tallow,	20
Cotton—Ordinary,	15
Fair,	8,00 @ 7,00
Good,	7,00 @ 8,00
Prime,	8,50 @ 9,50
Extra,	9,00 @ 7,00
Cotton Yarns,	10,00
Cotton Sheeting,	8,00 @ 12,00
Corn—White,	12,00 @ 15,00
Yellow,	25 @ 60
Meal,	175 @ 183
Corn Brooms,	12 @ 13
Cheese,	5 @ —
Dried Apples,	50 @ 60
Dried Peaches,	1,00 @ 1,10
Eggs,	20 @ 25
Flour—Family,	18,00 @ 22,00
Superfine,	18,00 @ 20,00
Extra,	10,00 @ 15,00
Feathers,	3,00
Fish—Mackerel,	2,00
Herring,	1,00
Hay,	40 @ 45
Hides—Dry,	60
Green,	1,25
Iron—Swedes,	30 @ 33
English,	50
Lumber—Scantling,	40 @ 50
Boards,	5 to 35
Shingles,	50,00 to 60,00
Molasses—Cuba,	1
Sugar House,	2,00 to 2,25
Muscovado,	5,00 to 6,50
Porto Rico,	6,00 @ 8,00
Nails—Cut,	2,00 @ 2,50
Wrought,	2,00
Oats,	75
Onions,	10 @ 12
Potatoes—Sweet,	20 @ 25
Irish,	2,50 to 3,00
Rice,	1,75 to 2,00
Rosin—Common,	25 to 40
Lumber 10 inch, heart	
12 " sap	
Salt—sack, 3 bu.	
" L. per bu.	
Tallow,	
Tar, per bbl.	
Whiskey—Rye,	
Wheat,	

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.
For the week ending yesterday.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal swamp Station (Company's Country).
Steamer George Washington, Murden, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co., Norfolk.
Schr. Alcaltar, King, Norfolk.
Schr. Ben Mcintosh, Loader, freight, Baltimore.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, corn, sawyers creek.
Schr. Viola, Sykes, light, Norfolk.
Schr. Nine Cummings, Lewis, corn, little River.
Schr. Eagles, umpion, Oysters, Beaufort.
Schr. Dolphin, Hill, corn, Little River.
Schr. Adamantine, Wise, corn, Nowhegan.
Schr. L. Frances, Spires, light, Norfolk.
Schr. Wave, Davis, light, Norfolk.
Schr. Marria Ann, Foster, light, Beaufort.
Schr. Martha Davis, Hill, light,
Schr. Marrietta, Price, Norfolk, light.
Schr. Betty, Ashley, light, Norfolk.
Schr. Spray, Smith, light, Beaufort.
Schr. Jacob Gurney, Miller, shingles, Tyrell.
Schr. Bay, Chadwick, light, Wilmington.
Schr. Mary Frances, Hanson, light, Gum Neck.
Schr. May Flow, Gaskill, Norfolk.
Schr. Annie Tee, Cadugan, Roanoke.
Schr. Spray, Smith, light, Beaufort.
Schr. Marria Ann, Ward, light, Norfolk.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, light, Norfolk.
Schr. J. W. Hinton, Simons, corn, Cobbs Point.
Schr. Almarine, Gray, light, Norfolk.
Sloop Osborn, Daniels, freight, Norfolk.
Sloop Gladiator, Owens, light, Norfolk.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Thomas Jefferson, Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays Wednesday and Fridays.
Steamer Alpine, King, to Norfolk.
Steamer George Washington, Murden, freight and passengers to Norfolk.
Schr. Ben Mcintosh, Loader, light, Plymouth.
Schr. Adamantine, wise, corn, Wilmington.
Schr. Parrot, Price, light, up sound.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, corn, Norgolk.
Schr. Viola, Sykes, light, up sound.
Schr. Dolphin, Hill, corn, Wilmington.
Schr. Spray, Smith light, up sound.
Schr. Nine Cummings, corn, George Town.
Schr. L. H. Hinton, Simons, corn, Little River.
Schr. Belle Varney, Miller, shingles, Norfolk.
Schr. Bay, Chadwick, light, up sound.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, up sound.
Schr. Almarine, Gray.
Sloop Osborn, Daniels.
Sloop Gladiator Owens, Tyrell.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Boerstler's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution daily, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published on the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and study the valuable sections it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treaties on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, and planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for each meridian as are most suitable for a correct and complete sensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian World, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. 23–3t

BUCHU.—The best and cheapest Buchu in the United States is that prepared by Dromgoole & Co. For all diseases of the urinary organs, its action is quick, powerful and satisfactory. The Gravel, Gout, Dropsy, milky, ropy or bloody urine, frequent desire to urinate, difficulty and pain in urinating, burning pain about the region of the bladder, pain and weakness in the small of the back, effects of habits of dissipation, and all kindred complaints, it acts in such a manner as to gain confidence of physicians and others. One bottle will cure any ordinary case. Price $1, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. 23–4t

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
22–1y. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, Pa.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Every one his own Doctor. A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of off-spring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wm. Young, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50cts. Address Dr. Wm. Young, No. 416 Spruce Street above Fourth, Philadelphia. 19—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
22–1y No. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

The Land and Lumber Co.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In again presenting our list of lands and other property for sale, we repeat that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

A railroad will soon be built to Weldon, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A large new brick building in the town of Elizabeth City, on Water street, opposite the market house, and one of the most eligible locations in the town for the mercantile business. The building is 70 feet long by 35 feet wide. The lower story is neatly fitted up with shelves, drawers, counters, &c., for a store, and the second story is finely finished with parlor, sitting room, and four good size bed rooms—all in perfect order. There is nearly a half acre of land that goes with it, and in the rear of the store, is a good two story wood building, cook house, pantries, dairy, &c., and such modern fixtures as will render a family able to live in good style. It is one of the best stands in the town for a merchant, wholesale, or retail. The party owning it is largely in debt, and compelled to sell, hence it is offered at the low price of $3.200, one half cash, balance in one and two years with interest. Possession given immediately.

For a merchant who wishes to make money at the mercantile business rapidly, who desires to settle in the most rapidly rising town in North Carolina; who wishes to enjoy good society, live in a strong union community where Northern men and their families are received both in the social and business circles, on equal footing with the most favored of our own people; and where the climate is the most genial and healthful to be found anywhere, this is the place to come and buy. And then too it is at a point suited for all sorts of business, being in direct water communication with twenty of the richest counties in the State, and having a harbor with water 40 feet deep, and in easy and cheap access with all the civilized world. A point possessing all these advantages, and many more, too numerous to mention, and for property so cheap as this, is an inducement offered, unparalleled in any part of the United States.

A large brick building nearly new, and well built, in the town of Elizabeth City, three stories high, 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a wing 40 feet square, situated in the business part of the town, and within forty yards of the wharf where steamers and sailing vessels are arriving and departing nearly every hour in the day. The daily line of steamers from Norfolk to E. City, have their depot and landing at this wharf. There is vacant land enough adjoining for sale at low prices to make over two acres. There is nearly a half acre that will go with this property.

This is the finest building in the town for a large hotel and is the most eligibly located for that purpose. And, since four hotels were burned here during the war, and the business is now imperfectly carried on, this is a splendid opening for a person to make a large amount of money at hotel keeping. This building commands a view of the river for miles, and all the shipping in the port can be seen from it. It is offered at forced sale at $7,500, one half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

A valuable site for a hotel at Nag's Head, 40 miles from Elizabeth City, and 50 miles from Edenton. This is situated immediately on the Ocean, and is a famous Summer resort for invalids, and those seeking health, comfort, and amusements during the summer months. It is in direct communication by steamboats and railroad with all parts of North Carolina, Virginia, and the North; and is equal in natural advantages to Newport, or Cape May. Visitors flock to this famous summer resort by hundreds and thousands, and a large amount of money can be made by a hotel. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature of N. C., for a joint stock company to build the hotel. There is now an old hotel on the spot, which could be cheaply repaired and bought for $3.000. This hotel, though imperfectly kept, cleared the proprietor last season, over $3.000. For a man or a company, having some capital, this is one of the finest chances to make money at hotel keeping to be found anywhere. The early attention of the public is invited to this property.

One of the most desirable, and at the present, best paying farms in Eastern North Carolina, is offered for sale; situated in Perquimans co., N. C., 12 miles from E. City, and two from Perquimans river, embracing a large portion of the celebrated Turkey Ridge body, and being elegantly adapted to the growth and culture of corn, wheat, oats, peas, cotton and clover, and the various grasses. Nearly the entire farm is under a system of successful culture, with good fences, well drained, having on it a good dwelling with 4 rooms, several good tenant houses and the necessary out-houses, together with a barn, 50 by 70 feet, with machine sheiter attached, 30 by 70 feet, stables 28 by 50, and blacksmith shop. 600 acres is under cultivation and ened and in condition to be farmed also about 200 acres of naturally the most fertile land in this whole country, the balance in nice timber, in all about 1,400 acres. The object of the owner in offering this valuable estate for sale, is this: He has another large farm on which he resides, and is also a practicing physician, which necessarily requires his whole time and personal attention, and wishes to relieve himself of this extra anxiety and care. To a party seeking a permanent investment, or to those wishing to establish a small colony, this plantation holds out peculiar inducements. If desired, the stock of horses, mules, oxen, hogs, corn and fodder now on the farm, together with all the necessary farming implements will be sold with it at reasonable rates. This property with the improvements, cost, before the war, $45,000, and is now offered for $28.000. Terms—one-fourth cash, residue in one, two and three years from date of sale.

A fine steam saw and grist mill at Hertford, the county seat of Perquimans County, N. C., 18 miles from Elizabeth City. This mill has a fifty horse power engine, now in good running, two pairs of best French burr stones, and two upright saws. The house has a brick basement, and the building is large and in good order. There is one and a half acres of land belonging to this property, and a good two story dwelling, and other out-houses. The section of country adjacent abounds in the finest yellow pine, cypress, ash, poplar, and other valuable timber. This property originally cost $15,000, and is now offered at forced sale for the low price of $3,500, $7,00, cash, and the balance in six equal instalments, six months apart each with interest.

Two valuable tracts of land in Perquimans county, N. C., nearly opposite each other, one containing 585 acres with fine buildings, and valued at $7,000 the other has 538 acres, with ordinary buildings, land good, sold at forced sale for $5,000 cash. There is a great bargain in these tracts of land, and emigrants are especially invited to look at them early.

A fine farm and fishery in same county. The farm contains 400 acres of the finest land, lies immediately on Albemarle Sound where the water is 12 miles wide, and 18 to 20 feet deep, has got buildings, and fine neighborhood. The fishery is on the farm and goes with it. It has a new seine 2,500 yards long, and all the necessary boats, buildings, &c., (which cost over $15,000 two years ago.) The fishery alone, of a good season, will make from 5 to $10,000 profit to the owner. This property is offered at forced sale for the low price of $20,000, $7,000 cash, balance on easy times.

Another valuable farm in Perquimans county, containing 500 acres, immediately on a deep navigable River, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, and 8 miles from Hertford, with good buildings, one half the land cleared, balance in the finest pine, cypres, oak and other timber. Price only $5,000, $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years. Adjoining the above is another valuable timber tract for sale containing 200 acres, for $2,000 terms easy.

A valuable store property for sale at Newbegan Creek, with large fine store, good new two story dwelling, all necessary out-houses, and 30 acres of fine land. This is one of the best stands for a country merchant in the State. This property is on navigable water, 10 miles from Elizabeth City. It is offered at forced sale for $3,000, one half cash, balance in twelve months. Possession given immediately.

A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,000 cash, Jan. 1st, next when possession can be given.

A valuable farm in Gates Co., N. C., located near the County-seat, and close to navigable water. It has upon it a large new two story dwelling, good kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, large barn and stables, &c., &c. The farm contains 600 acres, about one-half cleared, balance well set in pine and other timber. There is a fine saw and grist mill propelled by water power within one mile of the dwelling, and a fine church and school-house within about the same distance.

A store at South Mills, in Camden county, 20 miles from E. City, and 20 miles from Norfolk, lying on the canal where steamers pass daily. A fine chance for merchandize. Store is large with dwelling above containing six rooms, is in first rate order, has office, kitchen, dairy, and other necessary outhouses. Goods to the amt. of $50,000 per annum can be sold here, and at large profits. A splended stand for a country retail store. Price $2,500—one third cash, balance in one and two years.

A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber. Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1871. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

A fine farm in Perquimans county, N. C., 10 miles from E. City, containing 1000 acres. This farm is adapted to raising corn, cotton, and wheat, has a fine large barn, with fair outhouses, is immediately on a public road, near a thriving village, within a mile of a fine church and school house, is one-half cleared, the balance abounds in yellow pine, ash, oak and other valuable timber, is within one mile of navigable water. Price $12,000—one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A splended site for a hotel in the town of E. City, where one formerly stood, on the corner of the intersection of the two principal streets in the City is offered for sale at $1,800. Four hotels having been burned in the town during the war, and the business now being very imperfectly managed, this is a desirable property, and the business would be a very remunerative one. This is the finest opening for a good hotel to be found any where in the whole locality.

A fine farm of 600 acres within six miles of E. City, one mile from navigable water, and the best cotton farm in the State. It is also well adapted to raising corn and wheat. This farm has a splended two-story dwelling upon it, large barn, 40 by 60 feet, a large number of outhouses, by splended trees and shrubbery, is in a strong Union neighborhood, and altogether the most desirable place in the county. A little over one-half of this land is cleared, and the balance is covered with the finest yellow pine, poplar, ash and other timber. Price $30 per acre—one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest. Title reserved.

A valuable small farm ¼ of a mile from E. City, containing about 47 acres all cleared but about 6 acres, and in a good state of improvement. Lies high, well drained, medium buildings, a good well of water. A very desirable property. Price $50 per acre in payments. Possession given Jan'y. 1st 1871.

A valuable farm at Woodville, 8 miles from E. City, immediately on navigable water and containing 140 acres of land, mostly cleared. It has upon it a two-story dwelling in fine order, containing eight rooms, good outhouses and a fine store—new, and about sixty by thirty feet. There is a school house and church in the village, with three stores and several highly respectable families live there. This is probably one of the best stands for a retail country store to be found anywhere. There are also in the village two steam saw and grist mills of good size, a carriage and wagon factory, &c. Price $2,500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Immediately adjoining the above in the same village, is another store for sale at $2,000 on same terms. This store is about 30 by 50 feet, and has a dwelling attached and above the store containing six good rooms, all in good order. There is also a large warehouse belonging to the property, and a sufficient number of good outhouses to render a family comfortable. There are two acres of land attached to this property.

A splended tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina, Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses in each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C. near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling-house with ten rooms, in splended order, with splended barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the finest farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A tract of land containing sixty acres one mile from Elizabeth City, on the Road and binding a public road on two sides. This farm has a good one story dwelling and outhouses, a quantity of fruit trees, and has a fence around it that will last for fifty years. The adjoining farm is owned and occupied by a Northern man, and though containing twenty acres less land than the farm he has refused $5,000 cash for it. The first named tract is offered for sale for a division, and at the low price of $2,400.

Another tract adjoining the above, containing 356 acres, with fine two story dwelling containing 9 rooms and cook-room. Servant's house with 3 rooms, large barns and stables, all necessary and convenient out-houses, 3 tenant-houses near town, and immediately on the River. About 100 acres of this land is in fine wood and timber, balance in a fine state of cultivation. It has 8,000 grape vines one year old, 3,500 peach, apple and dwarf pear trees, five acres in strawberries which yielded an immence profit this year, ten acres in Lawton and other rare varieties of black-berries, 15 to 20,000 young peach trees with other choice fruits too numerous to mention. This farm has a public road on one side, and the River on the other, where strangers come daily to the landings to receive the fruits and vegetables, and carry them down to Norfolk, Baltimore, Phila., or New York. The land is finely adapted for raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and all other field crops.

The owner of this farm offers to sell in tracts to suit purchasers, say in 50 to 100 acre tracts and at prices ranging from 35 to $80 per acre according to location, buildings, &c.

There is also on this farm a fine fishery, where a seine 1,000 yards long, and 20 feet deep is hauled every Spring. Herring, Shad, Rock-fish, Sturgeon and other valuable fish, are caught by thousands at every draw of the seine. And the profits are frequently large. This fishery of itself is worth nearly as much as is charged for the whole property. The terms will be liberal. This is probably the finest opportunity offered any where for a profitable investment.

☞ Fishery has an office, and two houses for hands besides fish house. Then some 500 to 1,000 loads of best fish manure on hand, besides over 5,000 loads of compost made ready for use. This goes with the farm.

A desirable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City on the corner of two principal streets, the principal one, and situated in the best business locality in the town. The lot contains about two acres of land, and the buildings consist of a fair dwelling three stories high, containing eight rooms, all in good order, another two story building with four rooms and pantries, dairy, smokehouses, stables, &c. The dwelling has a good cellar under it. There is room on the front lot to erect two good stores, and they would occupy the best stand in the town for merchandize.

The lot is well set in flowers and has a profusion of shrubbery about it that "Shenstone might have envied." Taking it altogether, this is probably the most desirable property for a private family, that is now offered for sale. The price is 3000,00 cash. Possession given at any time.

For further particulars, enquire of
GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 17, 1870.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Land and Lumber Co. of N. C., for the election of officers, will be held at their office in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871, at eight o'clock, P. M.

C. H. ROBINSON,
25–4t. Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

The subscriber has opened a Meat Market on Road Street, two doors **North of the Post office** in Elizabeth City. **A supply of Fresh Meats** of all kinds constantly **on hand. Market open** at all hours day and **evening.**

☞ **Delivery Wagon will visit all parts of** the town every **morning.**

L. G. PARSONS.

Dec. 1.—1870–23–1y.

FOR SALE.

A fine young Filly five years old, warranted sound, kind and true, for sale by T. T. Whitcomb who also keeps on hand at his Store on Cor. Main and Water Streets, a large and choice lot of Groceries, Provisions, Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

Stop and see the mare go.
23–3t.

A NEW TAILOR SHOP.

IN

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that he has opened a

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

in town and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the latest and best styles. He has had a large experience both in Cutting and Fitting as well as Making Clothing. He pledges himself to become responsible for all goods botched.

Shop located in Mrs. Laboyteaux's building on South West corner of Main and Road Sts.

E. T. SULLIVAN.

23–tf.

8 O'CLOCK. 23–4w.

A WATCH FREE for everybody and $30 per day sure. Business light and Honorable. No Gift enterprise. No humbug. Ad's R. Monroe Kennedy, Pittsburg, Pa. 23–4w.

$90 A WEEK paid agents, male or female, in a new manufacturing business at home. No capital required. Addres NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me. 23–4w

SALESMEN WANTED

Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, 8 S. 4th St. Phila. 23–4w.

100,000 Agents Wanted for How Women Can Make Money. And other best Books in the market. McKINNET & MARTIN, 1508 Chestnut Street, Phila. 23–4w.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome Arospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* to ady Book Agent, free of charge. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 23–4w.

$10 made from 50 cts. Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see; or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cts. that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y. 23–4w

FARMER'S HELPER. Shows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH in Winter. 10,000 Copies will be mailed free to Farmers. Send name and address to ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Phila. Pa. 23–4w.

AGENTS WANTED for "LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE." Standard and official biographies of every mistress of the Presidents Mansion from Washington to Grant. Superbly illustroted on steel. For circulars and terms, address, U. S. PUBLISHING Co., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, or St. Louis. 23–4w.

GETTING UP CLUBS. Great Saving to

line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every power in country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the eastern continent, our Navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any principle.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of this Department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege and the adoption of the "correspondence cards," a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained.

I recommend authorization by Congress to the Post master General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective Departments. At present these commissions, where appointments are Presidential, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the Departments of Government except those of the Post Office and of Justice authorities each to issue its own commissions.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse, of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern, not to the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such ardous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies, given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the Army. The act of Congress reducing the Army renders Army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil officers, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, *i. e.*, as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them, and aid them as missionaries to christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have schoolhouses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity 3,698,910.05 acres were taken under the home-stead law, and 2,159,515.81 sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 991,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claims of the settlement under the homestead or the preemption laws is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may to a limited amount be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statues. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them are now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce.

The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in lying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. These laws secure that object and largely promote the general welfare. They should therefore be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system.

Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and preemption laws.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the agricultural college acts and for internal improvement purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed, up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States and corporations, 27,836,257.68 acres for railways, canals, and wagon-roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed, with some modifications, in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsides in connection with raiways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impulse to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsides of either description; but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19, 411 applications for the extension of tents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 15, 622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed, but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $136, 304 29 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although, during the decade which has just closed, it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $27,780, 811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198, 686 names were on the pension-rolls.

The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness, and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department, the Bureau of Education, and in the interest of the other a separate Department, that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reductions of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrending any right of obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure, untrameled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once, at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription, on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.

U. S. GRANT.

WESTMORELAND.

The undersigned gives notice, that the Westmoreland Plantation, on which he now resides, is for sale.

Westmoreland, is in Pasquotank county, 12 miles from Elizabeth City, near Newbegun Creek. It contains about 825 acres; of which about 125 acres are in wood, conveniently located. The woodland is abundant to supply the Plantation, and there is a lot of Cypress, which will afford building material, for the place for all time to come. The land lies nearly in a square, and is surrounded by four good public roads, which intersect each other, at right angles. There are about 700 acres in cultivation; it is in a high state of improvement, well drained, and produces heavy crops. The whole Plantation, is enclosed with a Juniper and Cypress rail fence, of the best quality, and will require but little repairs, for many years. There are three fields fenced off, each connecting with the Barn Lot, one of 100 acres, one of 60 acres, and one of 50 acres, convenient for small grain, clover or pasturage. The lands produce Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats and Peas, in great abundance, and grows Clover, and the grasses most luxuriantly. It is well adapted to all sorts of garden vegetables. There is an abundant supply of fruit for the use of a large family, consisting of the finest Standard Pears, bearing abundantly, from the 15th of July to the 15th of October. Peaches, Cherries, Plums and a lot of dwarf Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Apples and Cherries, set out last fall. A fine lot of Raspberry bushes, from which, there are picked daily, during the season, from 2 to 4 Gallons of berries. A large and thrifty Scuppernong Grape Vine, and Isabella grape vines, bearing luxuriantly, and a fine lot of fig bushes, in full bearing. The buildings are located in a large and beautiful grove of forest trees. The lot is high and pleasant. The main Dwelling House, is a large and elegant building, with 6 rooms, 5 of them with fire places, a large Hall, 12 feet wide, a large pantry and a verandah, on both the North and South sides of the house, all perfectly and elegantly finished. Attached to the main building is a wing 25x30 feet, two stories high, well finished. This building can very well be used for a separate family. There are two kitchens or cook-houses, two smoke houses, two poultry houses, dairies, and indeed every out-building required for a large family, and sufficient for the accommodation of two or three families.

The farm buildings comprise four tenant houses, each 2 rooms, 3 small barns for tenants use, tool-house, blacksmith shop, a barn, now used for a Gin House 20x32 feet; a large barn 42x72 feet; and a stock house two stories high, 30x50 feet, the upper story used as a hay loft, with a shed on each side.

There are two wells of water, which are said to be among the best in the country. The barn is ¾ of a mile from the creek, where all the produce is delivered, on vessels. There are four roads leading from the lot to the four main roads, one running North, one East, one South and one West, and each about ¾ of a mile to the main road. Westmoreland has long been acknowledged as one of, if indeed it is not the most valuable plantation, in the county, or in Eastern North Carolina.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to come and examine the property, every effort will be made to enable visitors to form a correct opinion. There have been 6 or 8 farms, adjacent to this one, sold to Northern men, within a year past.

My price is $30 per acre. I refer to Dr. P. John; Hon. G. W. Brooks; T. D. Pendleton, Esq., R. F. Overman, Cashr., and Col. W. F. Martin, of Elizabeth City, N. C.

Oct. 1st 1870. WILL: H. DAVIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE

MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO. MANUFACTUREERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased preeminence*, which pronounces them unequaled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos,

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our Square Pianos have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and the Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, Patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.
G. & H.—12-6m. Baltimore, Md.

BOOK BINDING.

Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
Norfolk, Va.

Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st. National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.
July 28th, 1870–6m.

ARE YOU INSURED?

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

NORTH CAROLINA HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office—One door South of the Raleigh National Bank.

RALEIGH, N. C.

R. H. BATTLE, President,
REV. W. E. PEEL, Vice President,
SEATON GALES, Secretary.
W. H. MURDOCH, Ass't Sec'y and local agent.

A First-Class North Carolina Institution.

It Pays its Losses Promptly and Fairly,

It circulates its earnings at home. It appeals with confidence to the Insurrers of Property in North Carolina for a liberal support.

Its affairs are judiciously and economically administered.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent, Elizabeth City

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

GALLERY AT MY NEW

I AM TAKING

Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, old pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

MILLAR, GRANDY & ROBERTS,

SUCCESSORS TO

BERKLY, MILLAR & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

16 West Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

W. M. Millar,
J. W. Grandy,
L. W. Roberts.
L. Berkley, Special Partner.

☞ N. B. NO GOODS SOLD EXCEPT TO MERCHNTS.

May 19, 1870-1y

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va. ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.

KADER BIGGS & CO.

General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Corn, Wheat, Cotton Lumber etc. Bells wharf Norfolk, Va. Commission one cent per bushel on Corn, and 2½ per cent on other produce. Our long experience gives us advantage in obtaining the highest prices.

Prompt sales and returns for all consignments entrusted to our charge.

July 7st, 1870–6m.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

A Large lot of Fools Cap Paper.
" Bill "
" Congress Letter "
" Note "
" Billet "
Also Legal "

Besides an extensive and varied assortment of Envelopes, &c. &c., at BUTT'S Drug Store.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Have just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of latest Styles of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

of all descriptions, colors and prices, to suit every purchaser.

The best selection of

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

IRISH LINNENS,

WHITE GOODS,

COTTONS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKING,

and a large stock of fine Lad Hosiery.

We also keep and constantly receive the best Philidelphia made Ladies, Mens and Childrens

BOOTS & SHOES.

A nice assorted stock of Beavers for Ladies Cloaks.

Broad Cloths, Beavers and Casemeres in large quantity and sold cheap.

Ready-made Clothing of all descriptions and at all prices.

Clothing also made to order.

Gents Furnishing Goods of the latest and most improved styles always in season.

HATS & CAPS.

Trunks, Valices. R. R. Bags and Umbrellars in great abundance and a great many other articles not mentioned sold cheap.

CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CUT TO MEASURE AT

JACOB SALOMONSKYS & CO.,

In the "Barney Tisdale" Stores on Road Street.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Oct., 27, 1870.

D. B. BRADFORD. J. B. FEARING.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ALSO

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

Refer by permission to

Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newberne, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A. B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for tdble use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

D. B. BRADFORD.
J. B. FEARING.

E. City, N. C., May, 19, 1870.

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1870.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chloro-is, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba, Cubebs, Turpentine, Sarsaparilla, Nitrate of Potash, &c., in all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of those organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE.

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

May 5, 1y 45–1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS.

ALL RETAIL ORDERS AMOUNTING TO $20 AND OVER DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY. FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

HAMILTON EASTON & SONS,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

In order the better to meet the wants of their Retail Customers at a distance, have established a

SAMPLE BUREAU,

and will, upon application, *promptly send by mail* full lines of Samples of the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, of FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, guaranteeing at all times to sell *as low*, if not at *less prices*, than any house in the country.

Buying our goods from the largest and most celebrated manufacturers in the different parts of Europe, and importing the same by Steamers direct to Baltimore, our stock is at all times promptly supplied with the novelties of the London and Paris Markets.

As we buy and sell *only for cash, and make no bad debts*, we are able and willing to sell our goods at FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT, LESS PROFIT than if we gave credit.

In sending for samples specify the kind of goods desired. We keep the best grades of every class of goods, from the lowest to the most costly.

Orders anaccompanied by the cash, will be sent C, O, D.

PROMPT PAYING WHOLESALE BUYERS are invited to inspect the Stock in our Jobbing and Packing Department. Address

HAMILTON EASTON & SONS,
197, 199, 201 and 203 West Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 27th,–70—1y.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

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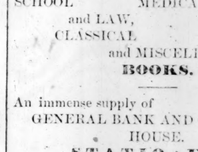
6m.

PROFESSIONAL.—

I take this method of informing my patrons, friends and citizens of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, also those of Camden Currituck and Perquimans counties, that I can now be found at all hours, when not Professionally absent, either at my residence, next door to Samuel Cartwright's store, or my office next door to C. C. Allen & Bro., Road street. All calls for service or cases intrusted to my care will receive strict punctuality, and I require prompt settlements of all persons employing me. I shall keep constantly on hand a supply of Standard Medicines, and such persons as prefer it can get prescriptions and medicines at my office. All office practice must be cashed at the time of service. I wish all orders for services left either at my residence or on a slate in my office.

R. H. McINTOSH, M. D.
E. City, N. C.—34-1y.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE



best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

Repairing done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH
Elizabath City, Nov. 25, 1869.–tf.

VARIETY STORE.

I take this method of informing the public that I have just received at my store on Leather Hill, a new and selected stock of

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Also an extensive assortment of shardware, cuilery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Al so a fresh lot of, *confectionaries*, nuts, &c., &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash—my motto being small profits and quick sales.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. KEATON & HORTON.
24–1y

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or,
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13–tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
33—m.

NEW CIGAR STORE.

J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Bright-sweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham, Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pet smoking. Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.

May 19, 1870-1y.

JONE'S LIVERY STABLES

At Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on Main street, a few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, &c., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.
Mar. 17, 1870.–38—1y.

FISHERIES.—

The undersigned are prepared to supply Spooner's whale warps, Sein Netting, Corks, Rubber Boots, Rings, &c., suited to the large Sound Fisheries, on usual terms, and early orders are solicited, in order to be prompt in supplying.

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Sept. 15, 1870–4m. Boston.

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July 8, 1869.

NOTICE.

All persons having clai us against the Schr. "Sue Cumming" will please send them to us for settlement.

NORTHROP & CUMMING,
Wilmington, N. C.
23–3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

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Executions against property,
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Officers Fi. Fa.,
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Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
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" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders,
Summons for Relief.
Prosecution Bonds.
Citation to Renew Bond.
Bills of Lading.
Complaint to obtain Search Warrant.
Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consulting with another physician in same case..... 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day..... 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night..... 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile..... 2 00
" each after mile, per mile..... 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather..... 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather..... 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

PHYSICIANS—

Can find at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, *Fresh* Hyrate of Chloral, Extract of Calaber Bean, Hydrastin Leptandrin, Permanginate of Potash, Phosporic Acid, Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Patassa. Ammo. Citrate of Bismuth, Hypodermic Syringes, Extract of Lettue, Sequi. Chlori. and Per Sulphate of Iron, &c. &c. &c. Oct. 26, 1870.

PROFESSIONAL.—

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Can be found at all hours of the day, at his Drug Store. In consequence of ill health he is engaged almost exclusively in an Office Practice. Those wishing medical attention will find him at home at all hours and avoid the annoyance of hunting a Physician absent on professional duties in the country.

E. City Sept. 15, 1870.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

It is demonstrated that the land in East North Carolina can be much improved by subsoiling. Burnham and Pierce's celebrated Patent subsoil Plow is just what is needed. It is especially adapted for our soil. The subscriber is the sole owner of the Patent for Pasquotank county, and is prepared to furnish them on short notice. Call and examine for yourselves. For reference call on Geo. D. Pool, or C. W. Hollowell.

JOHN S. WAUGH.
ELIZABETH CITY, Nov. 25, 1869.–tf.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.

May 3, 1870.–1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

We take pleasure in stating that our success in business thus far, has greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and the public having been so liberal in their patronage to us, we cheerfully return to them our *thanks*, and we hope that our future conduct will be such as to merit a continuation of their confidence and patronage. We still keep a large and well assorted stock of goods in our line, and we think that our stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils and Glass, cannot be surpassed in this *City*, and we intend that our stock shall be sufficient to supply all demands.

WE ORDER GOODS EVERY WEEK

and parties wishing articles not on hand can have them by leaving their orders with